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Photograph by Rudolf Balogh

BRIGHT COSTUMES, SMILES, AND GRAPES—A HUNGARIAN TRIO

Border troubles and the problem of restoring Hungarian nationality to Hungarians living within Czechoslovakia seem far removed from this group of gay harvesters in the Danube valley, near Ersekcsanad. Both boys and girls wear skirts, as they bring in grapes that will be stored in cool, dark rooms and kept fresh for months. Tokay wine, made from such grapes, is shipped throughout the world (Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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What Czechs Lose, Germans Gain, in "Sudetenland"

TO FACTORY-RICH, natural resources-poor Germany, the Sudeten rim being pared from western Czechoslovakia offers mineral wealth, some good farms and forests, and many industries.

Sudetenland (a term now expanded to include not only the Sudeten Mountain area in the northwest, but the entire Germanic crescent outlining the States of Bohemia and Moravia) is much more than a scalloped border.

"Makings" for Many Products

Sudeten resources, varied and abundant, provided the "makings" for many of Czechoslovakia's former globe-trotting specialties and familiar products, including Pilsner beer, Skoda's munitions, and Bohemian glass that has long ranked among Europe's industrial art treasures.

Basic wealth of the region is in minerals: coal, source of industrial energy; iron for armament, and farm and factory machinery; clay for porcelain; silica for glass, and radium ore as rich as any deposits now worked in the world.

There are also the products of the good earth: fields of hops for the famous local breweries, flax (illustration, next page), beets for sugar, and wheat for flour.

Lumber to supply furniture factories, and paper and cellulose plants is found in three vast regional stands—north, in the Sudeten Mountain district; south, in the Bohemian Forest; and west, in the Ore Mountains, bordering the German States of Silesia, Bavaria, and Saxony.

Even water and air and scenery are valuable in this Sudeten area, when sold—in normal times—to visitors at summer and winter resorts, at curative mineral baths and springs, and on western mountain tours (illustration, inside cover).

Radium Revives Jáchymov

Most unusual of all Sudeten products is radium from the Ore Mountains at Jáchymov, a city which modern science has given a second lease on life. Jáchymov was in danger of turning "ghost town" when lead and silver deposits played out. Content with mining a uranium ore used for dyes and offering invalids the use of health-coaxing mineral springs (whose curative action was only later understood), Jáchymov recognized its treasure when the Curies discovered radium.

Convenient raw materials have fed such Sudeten industries as glass, leather, and pottery making, under different rulers, for centuries. The extensive factory set-up which modern Czechoslovakia inherited from the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was largely centered in the Sudeten region.

While Czechoslovakia still retains much industrial life, especially in her three first cities, Praha (Prague), the capital, Brno, and Moravska Ostrava, the transferred areas hold a number of the country's important factory districts and otherwise valuable centers.

As dots on the map, these spots stand out like unevenly set nails along the horseshoe-shaped Sudetenland. Traced counter-clockwise around the semi-oval are such busy northern cities as Krnov (Jägerndorf), with its cotton and woolen textiles; Jablonac (Gablonz) where glass beads and embroideries and imitation jewelry have long been made; and Liberec, or Reichenberg, with textile mills, paper works, carpet and rug industries—and famous annual fairs.

Warnsdorf, a border town on the northwest curve of Sudetenland as it bulges into Germany, is also an active textile center. Near-by Děčin, or Tetschen (not to be confused with Teschen, now occupied by Poland), goes in for buttons, chemi-

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Photograph by John Patric

THIS SUDETEN "POSTCARD COUNTRY" EARNS ITS LIVING WITH TIMBER AND TOURISTS

The Krkonose, or Giant, range of the Sudeten Mountains, which Germany's expansion has covered, can offer its new fatherland valuable resources of wooded slopes and pleasant resort towns. Spindleruv Mlyn (Spindler Mill) is typical: it sells its lumber to a sawmill on the river and its wintry landscape to visitors. The town is near the Schneekoppe, or Snezka, one of the highest elevations in central Europe (5,259 feet). The giant Krakanos, for whom the mountains are named, is a prankish, good-natured Czech folk figure, not so fierce as German giants in Grimm's *Fairy Tales* (Bulletin No. 1).

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Charleston, Where Southern Rice Planters' Culture Flourished

A SUDDEN and violently destructive tornado took toll of a section of Charleston, South Carolina, that has withstood two wars, decades of polite decay, and one of the fiercest earthquakes (1886) recorded for eastern United States. Loss of twenty-six lives and hundreds of casualties set the city mourning. But a nation-wide concern was felt because of damage to old St. Michael's Church, St. Philip's Church, the historic Huguenot church, the old City Market, the century-old City Hall, the older Dock Street Theater, and other structures that are national treasures.

Charleston—city of flowers and guns, of hard cash and tender sentiment—has for years played the role of custodian of a valuable exhibit. Any other jobs she has undertaken, such as the manufacture of fertilizer or spools and railroad ties, are arranged so as not to jostle the showcase of historic heritage. For here was the "capital" of that extinct civilization, the gracious culture of Southern rice planters.

"Port of Entry" for Poinsettia, Gardenia

It was a chip on scrappy Charleston's shoulder that precipitated the American Civil War, at Fort Sumter in the harbor, on the black day of April 12, 1861.

Charleston also found new ways to make peace supremely enjoyable—new comforts, new beauties, new ways to grow wealthy. The gardenias in American buttonholes today owe their name to the early South Carolina botanist, Dr. Alexander Garden. When Joel Poinsett was made U. S. Minister to Mexico, he brought back to his Charleston home on Rutledge Avenue the exotic flame-colored flower now named for him, the poinsettia.

Other developments in which Charleston had a pioneering hand include the introduction of vaccination and licensed prescription pharmacy into the United States, the organization of fire insurance companies and Masonic lodges, launching of the American Scottish Rite, and operation of early submarines and railroads.

Charleston Dubbed "Chinese" about Rice and Ancestors

Historians credit Gov. Thomas Smith with introducing rice culture from Madagascar into South Carolina about 1693. By the end of that century, bumper crops supplied cargoes for Charleston to export—prizes that pirates chased. For more than a century, dikes and canals criss-crossed the productive Low Country of the tidewater strip like a miniature Netherlands. When malaria followed water into the rice plantations during the three periods of "flowing" each crop, planters chose to spend the "sickly months" away from their soggy green acres; they took advantage of Charleston's better sanitation and social life.

The rule of rice gave Charleston three features still dominant in the city's landscape: a town house architecture designed for summer comfort as well as year-round beauty, crowded docks for the export of plantation and forest products, and the Gullah negro.

The typical old Charleston mansion is long, tall, and thin, with a narrow shoulder turned to the street and a 10-foot brick wall masking its averted face. Behind the wall, each story of the house wears a whalebone collar of white wooden gallery, for open-air basking above a garden's green seclusion. Charlestonians later accepted Georgian homes that boldly face the street.

The rice fields of the Low Country around Charleston, still visible from highways but abandoned to marsh grass and herons, supported a cult as well as a culture. Charlestonians acquired a reputation as "American Chinamen, who worship

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cals and soap. At Ustí (Aussig), with its important coal deposits, is one of Europe's oldest chemical plants, producing coal-tar derivatives, drugs, and dyes.

Fields of lignite, or brown coal, are found near Most, where sugar refineries, glove and toy factories, as well as iron foundries and coal mines are located. World famed is Karlsbad for its mineral waters, as are Marienbad, and Teplitz Schonau, all in western Bohemia. Karlovy Vary (Czech version of the German Karlsbad) is also an important crystal glass and pottery works center.

Among cities already surrendered to Germany is Asch, an important woolens center on the little tongue of land that was the westernmost point of Czechoslovakia. Cheb (Eger in German) contains breweries and watch- and clock-making factories.

Where Sudetenland sweeps eastward on the southern curve of the horseshoe, industrial activities are less concentrated than in the north and far west, although certain towns—like Krumau, with its textiles and paper industries, and Znaim, with breweries and potteries—use local timber, cattle, hops, and other products of the soil.

Valuable, however, as is the natural wealth of the region, it is not altogether an unmixed blessing for the new holder of Sudetenland. For with it go some three million citizens, translatable, in economic terms, into as many mouths to feed. Since Sudeten workers have imported much of their food supplies, and use in their factories not only home-grown materials but numerous imports, such as raw cotton and wool, they offer Germany some liabilities along with the assets.

Note: For material about the Sudeten region see "Czechoslovaks, Yankees of Europe," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1938; and "Czechoslovakia—Key-Land to Central Europe," February, 1921.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Sudetens, Bone of Contention Between Czechoslovakia and Germany," week of October 3, 1938; and "Czechoslovakia Is a Land of Many Minorities," week of October 10, 1938.

Bulletin No. 1, October 24, 1938.

Photograph by W. Robert Moore

A "LINEN TOWEL" IS PULLED BY THE ROOTS

European countries grow almost all the fiber flax for world use, and a small slice of that production is pared off Czechoslovakia by Germany's Sudeten gains. The fiber comes from the stem, from one to four feet long, and cannot be harvested with implements, which would shorten the unbroken length, but is pulled by the roots by hand, frequently before it has seeded. Spinning flax is one phase of the textile industry which enables Czechoslovakia to export linens and damask tablecloths, napkins, and towels to the U. S.

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Verdi Transposed Geography into Many Musical Keys

THE martial blaring of brass bands almost drowned out the music of what otherwise might have been a high festival—the 125th anniversary this month of the birth of Giuseppe Verdi, Italy's grand old maestro of the opera.

Verdi could sprinkle Italian lyrics like a flock of songbirds over any geographic background—and still make an opera with a strong local flavor. He wrote the mocking aria, *L'onore, ladri!* (Your honor, rascals!) and set the baritone roguery of *Falstaff* rollicking through Shakespeare's England again.

He marshalled trumpets and cymbals into the lines of his neat Italian music score, and led the gaudy pomp of Egypt into Thebes, parading to the Grand March from *Aida;* he scored a weird melody for the oboe, and started the Nile rippling past in the moonlight while the captive Aida herself mourned aloud for her homeland, Ethiopia.

Masked Ball of Boston's Puritan Governor

The Anvil Chorus of busy Spanish gypsies in their mountain hideaway in Biscay has clanged and echoed through so many opera houses and home radios that few hearers now associate it with a 40-year-old musician grieving over his mother's death in a small Italian town on the flat plain north of Parma; yet it was at Busseto that Verdi set the anvils ringing.

The music-tapestry of the quartet from *Rigoletto,* the lilting taunt of *La donna e mobile,* the hectic Parisian gayety of *La Traviata,* the Spanish homesickness of "Home to Our Mountains," the fantastic *Masked Ball* of the doomed governor of Puritan Boston—all were launched into the country quiet of northern Italy, in Verdi's native province of Parma. In his honor the city of Parma has erected a memorial arch studded with statues to symbolize each of his twenty-six operas.

Although for music he dipped his pen into Africa, Asia, and the New World of colonial Boston, U. S. A., or the Inca Kingdom of Peru, Verdi lived and died an Italian provincial. His "life-line" was really about five miles long, although he visited briefly many parts of Europe. He was born in the village of Le Roncole, where his father's crude peasant home served also as an inn.

He dwelt in Busseto three miles north during his busiest years, and was the "Lion of Busseto" in all the music capitals of Europe. He retired to the rural leisure of old age two miles farther on, in his villa called *Sant' Agata.*

Became Village Organist at Twelve

In this, his own countryside, Verdi was not without honor even from boyhood. Kindly music-loving villagers of Le Roncole knew that the innkeeper's urchin was spellbound by a wandering fiddler, and could be delighted with the sour-toned little church organ to the point of forgetting his choir-boy duties. When his father bought a second-hand spinet for the eight-year-old musician-to-be, a local workman repaired its hammers and pedals free.

At twelve Verdi became church organist for Le Roncole, at $10 a year. The decrepit little organ is still in use, and the village is still quiet enough for its thin strains to be audible in Verdi's birthplace.

The country lane to Busseto was Verdi's road to glory. The larger town, a cluster of 2,000 inhabitants between Cremona, of Stradivarius fame, and the provincial capital of Parma, was the first new world he set himself to conquer. It had a better church organ, a military band, a group of amateur musicians forming a Philharmonic Society.

His rags-to-riches success story started when he was taken into Palazzo Barezzi, home of the town's leading grocer and music patron, first as grocery boy, then as Philharmonic director, and finally as son-in-law. Busseto's main street is Via Verdi now; its opera house the Teatro Verdi.

The Palazzo Orlandi is the "den" to which the Lion of Busseto, then famous throughout Europe, later withdrew for privacy to dot a music score with the beauty of *Rigoletto,* all written and orchestrated in forty days.

Milan, 50 miles away to the north, was Verdi's city of crises. It gave him ridicule, fame, tragedy, and finally death. When the unknown lad of eighteen, fresh from the tinsel glory of the boyhood province, applied for admission to Milan's music school, he was ignored. But the city never ignored him again. His first four operas and his last two made their debut before the gilt and red plush of the many-tiered La Scala Opera House (illustration, next page).

In Milan his two children died two days apart and his wife three months afterward. His

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their ancestors and eat rice." Dining rooms saw rice served daily—usually with gravy—artfully boiled to retain the flavor of white or gold Guinea variety, of salt tide or fresh water origin. The heavy silver rice spoon, over a foot long, was a feature of Charleston silver services.

Rice first gave Charleston a place in world trade and high rank among American seaports. In 1775, among a profusion of lumber, indigo, tar, barrel staves, and deerskins from the Indian trade, the port shipped 140,000 barrels of rice. The only import to balance in value with exports was slave labor for hand-cultivation of rice fields. After the Civil War, rice planting dropped away almost to a memory. Now Charleston's hinterland produces less than 1 per cent of the American crop, South Carolina ranking fifth among eleven rice-raising States.

But Charleston had already written a prescription for its own rice-sick trade. In 1784 a bale of cotton was shipped from the port; now it is acclaimed as the first exported from the United States to Europe. Soon Charleston wharves were deep in drifts of that "snow of Southern summers," and cotton still is king.

Charleston slave quarters were stocked by preference with natives of Angola, Portuguese hunting ground on Africa's west coast. 'Ngola or Gullah descendants have a strange language—a negro dialect of Shakespearean English—and some even stranger superstitions. The "Catfish Row" of which DuBose Heyward wrote in *Porgy* is identified as the town's Cabbage Row.

Charleston occupies a tongue of land between the Cooper and Ashley Rivers, which unite to form the three-mile-wide harbor. The approach from the north crosses the Cooper River bridge, long span that swoops up in a graceful roller-coaster arch high above the water. From this point the city, still only 67,000 inhabitants strong, presents a line of uniformly high roofs broken by such landmarks as the 192-foot steeple of old St. Michael's Church.

Note: Some of the beautiful homes and gardens of the Charleston area are described in "The Ashley River and Its Gardens," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1926.

DuBose Heyward, author of *Porgy*, has written about Charleston for the *National Geographic Magazine*. His article, with 24 color pictures of Charleston, will be published soon.

Bulletin No. 2, October 24, 1938.

Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

LIVE OAKS ARCH OVER CHARLESTON'S PLANTATION PAST

Hampton, framed in live oaks and waving Spanish moss, is a home of the Rutledge family, which gave Charleston its "President" when South Carolina colony proclaimed itself a "republic" in February, 1776. Other famous plantations in the orbit of Charleston include Middleton Place, one of the oldest landscape gardening projects in the country, famous for importing the first japonicas. Another botanical headliner is the internationally famous Magnolia Gardens, which had the first outstanding success with azaleas in this country.

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Bogotá Exchanges Ambassadors with Washington

THE United States and the South American republic of Colombia have decided to give each other a "promotion." Ministers that have represented the two countries to each other have been raised in status to the rank of ambassadors. Although a minister has as much power as an ambassador, the latter official usually enjoys a larger staff, a larger salary, and considerably more prestige.

Colombia's exchange of ambassadors with Uncle Sam will make Bogotá the seventh Latin American capital where a U. S. ambassador is in residence. Mexico, Cuba, and South America's "big four"—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru—are others on the embassy list of the Western Hemisphere.

Although a newcomer in ambassadorial circles, Bogotá is one of the oldest cities of the New World. Last August Colombia's capital celebrated its 400th birthday.

Europeans Oust Indian Culture

Nearly a century before the Puritans arrived off Cape Cod in the *Mayflower*, a little band of Spaniards was making its way through steaming Colombian valleys to what is now Bogotá Plateau, nearly 9,000 feet up in the cool Andes Mountains of northwest South America.

There the invaders encountered a settlement of one of America's great native civilizations, the Chibchas. The meeting followed Conquistadoreal pattern. The Spaniards defeated the Indians, destroyed their temples, took their wealth, and put them to work building a European city in this remote mountain region.

In August, 1538, upon completion of a church, and 12 huts in honor of the Apostles, "Santa Fe" (City of Holy Faith) was formally announced to be the property of his Imperial Majesty Charles V. Later the town was called Santa Fe de Bogotá, after a Chibcha chieftain. Eventually its name was whittled down, through general usage, to "Bogotá."

With the rise of the Spanish Western Empire, making Bogotá capital city of the viceroyalty of New Granada, the ancient Chibcha culture (less vigorous than that of the Maya of Mexico or the Inca of Peru) passed into limbo. Even its language perished.

Old Town Shows "Go-Getter" Symptoms

After four centuries, the atmosphere of the past still clings to Bogotá, the "Athens of South America." Intellectual and social center of the country, as well as its capital and chief inland distributive point, the city in sections recalls towns in old Spanish Granada.

Along narrow, cobblestoned streets, with overhanging eaves and iron-grilled windows, one catches glimpses of patio gardens and women in black mantillas, both woman and garment mellowed by age. The constant ringing of church bells, loud as an anvil chorus, reminds the visitor that Bogotá has not forgotten its ancient name, "City of Holy Faith."

Yet in many ways the city shows symptoms of Yankee "go-getter" ways. Side by side with the stone symbols of history, Bogotá has put up modernistic office buildings of the type seen from Moscow to Berlin, Los Angeles to Buenos Aires. Leaving the older part of town with its low, balconied homes of another day, one rides from the past into the present—out of Latin America into what looks like a Southern California suburb.

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only comedy, completed with the three deaths at his elbow, the La Scala spurned as a dismal flop. But it greeted his next opera, *Nebuchadnezzar*, with such an uproar that he hid among the bass viols of the orchestra until he was sure that the noise meant applause.

Fame pulled Giuseppe into a larger orbit, taking him to London to conduct the premiere of *I Masnadieri*, a tragedy of robbers among the prison towers of the Bohemian Forest, in which Jenny Lind sang and to which Queen Victoria and the Duke of Wellington listened. The noisy boulevards of Paris had no charm for his sensitive ears, and while finishing a work on revolt in Sicily for the Paris Opera he lived in the suburbs, touching the idyllic realm of Violetta's establishment in *La Traviata*.

As northern Italy was his favorite residence, it was also his favorite operatic setting. Rigoletto's duke and daughter meet in tragedy at Mantua. The Crusaders of *I Lombardi* have Milan as an Act I starting point. The *Battaglia di Legnano* turns back the Austrian army from Milan and Como. Simon Boccanegra sings his swashbuckling chapter in the history of Genoa. *Attila* chronicles in song the founding of Venice and Rome's narrow escape from the Huns. *I Due Foscari* unfolds the feud of brothers against the backdrop of Venice, with fiestas in the Piazza di San Marco and choruses of gondoliers.

After grinding out twenty-one operas in the first twenty years of his career, Italy's chief music-magician turned to farming, and in the last forty-two years of his life composed only five operas. At secluded *Villa Sant' Agata*, his attention was divided between his stables and his crops—wheat, maize, and vintage grapes.

Death at 87 years overtook Verdi on a visit to Milan, and there he is buried.

Note: Other descriptions and photographs of northern Italy will be found in "Sojourning in the Italy of Today," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1936; "Hunting Castles in Italy," September, 1935; "Perennial Geographer," October, 1930; and "Inexhaustible Italy," October, 1930.

Bulletin No. 3, October 24, 1938.

Photograph by Eisenstaedt from Daniel

MUCH OF MILAN'S OPERA BRILLIANCE IS DUE TO VERDI, ONCE JEERED

After ridiculing Verdi's one attempt at comedy, *King for a Day*, Milan's La Scala welcomed his other operas with thunderous applause. Boisterous clamor for encores called for police regulation. Ticket-buyers, carrying their dinners, stood in line from 3 o'clock until opening time, for a Verdi "first night." The 160-year-old theater is still crowded for Verdi programs.

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Hungary Claims Czechoslovakian Region of Farms and Forests

BEHIND Hungary's demands for certain border areas of Czechoslovakia lie two facts: (1) 43 per cent of the latter nation's area was part of the pre-World War Kingdom of Hungary; and, (2) some 700,000 Hungarians now are living under the Czechoslovakian flag.

Czechoslovakia's two eastern provinces—Slovakia and Ruthenia—were part of the Kingdom of Hungary for 1,000 years until 1918, although Hungarians were not in a majority in either. The Slovaks and Ruthenians were conquered by the Hungarians in the distant past.

A race of nomadic horsemen, the Hungarians, or Magyars, invaded and conquered the grass lands of the middle Danube basin about 895 A.D. Then for several centuries they acted as Europe's outpost against the Turks, resisting repeated invasions.

Hungarian Flags at Half Staff

After the World War of 1914-18, in which the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary was defeated along with Germany, Hungary lost roughly two-thirds of its population and territory to the neighboring nations of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania. To this day flags in Hungary are sometimes hung at half-staff in mourning for lost lands and peoples.

Nearly all of the 700,000 Hungarians now in Czechoslovakia live along the southern borders of Slovakia and Ruthenia, adjacent to Hungary. The heaviest concentration, a large area where the Hungarians represent 70 to 90 per cent of the population, is just east of the Danube River port of Bratislava, capital of the province of Slovakia.

Strategically located near the junction of German, Hungarian and Czech borders, Bratislava contains such contrasts as a jail built partly of ultra-modern glass bricks, not far from a medieval apothecary shop in business since 1310. Here in 907 A.D. was fought a great battle which shattered the old Moravian empire and made Slovakia a province of Hungary.

Danube River Forms Part of Border

For about 100 miles east of Bratislava the Danube River forms the present Czech-Hungarian boundary, flowing through the northern edge of the great Hungarian plain. Then the Danube turns south toward the Hungarian capital of Budapest, while the Czech-Hungarian border continues east through a mountainous region, the foothills of the Carpathians, whose summits here rise 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Farther east still, the border leaves the mountains again and crosses flat country along the southern edge of Ruthenia.

The ridges and valleys of the mountains along the Czech-Hungarian border run approximately north and south, and the streams flow southward to the flat Hungarian plain.

Slovakia and Ruthenia are largely agricultural, a region of small towns and farms. Lumber is cut from the heavily forested mountains. Peasants in many sections still wear bright native costumes, and villages often are little changed from the previous century. Slovakian farms produce such varied products as wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, sheep, cattle, tobacco, flax and grapes (illustration, cover).

Ruthenia, whose people mostly are of Russian stock, remained undeveloped

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All its own is one street oddity of the city. It is the practice of numbering houses according to the distances in meters from the nearest street corner, instead of in the customary way.

Air Service Hastened Colombia's Rise to Modern Prominence

A publishing center, with a growing population of about 360,000, Colombia's capital prints many weekly, semi-weekly, and monthly journals, together with half a dozen or more newspapers. The latter are sent over the country by air.

One of the prime factors in the city's recent progress lies in conquering its long isolation by means of the airplane. The "Thunderbird" of superstitious Indians now links Bogotá with many American cities in a day-and-a-half hop. Colombia had one of the earliest regular airplane services in the New World, beginning in 1918.

In late years, leading a nation-wide industrial boom, this city has also become an active manufacturing center, turning out cement, furniture, chocolate, shoes, soap, glass, textile, and soft and hard drinks.

There is a new Radium Institute, established for research in cancer cure and prevention. The capital has many hospitals and more than 160 schools, as well as institutions of higher learning. It has a number of banks, including foreign branches; modern hotels and restaurants—and between 15 and 20 motion picture houses.

Note: Photographs or information about Colombia can be found in "Bonds Between the Americas," December, 1937; "Platinum in the World's Work," September, 1937; "Buenos Aires to Washington by Horse," February, 1929; "To Bogotá and Back by Air," May, 1928; "How Latin America Looks from the Air," October, 1927; and "Round About Bogotá," February, 1926.

See also The Society's map of South America, published as a supplement to the December, 1937, *National Geographic Magazine*. Separate copies can be had at 50c (paper) and 75c (linen).

Bulletin No. 4, October 24, 1938.

Photograph by Wilson Popenoe

ALTHOUGH NEAR THE EQUATOR, BOGOTÁ MUST IMPORT TROPICAL FRUITS

High altitude gives Bogotá a Temperate Zone climate, and fruit stalls in the market place must get their tropical delicacies from lower and hotter Colombian valleys. Small limes, long plump bananas, and fat tropical papayas (center) are for sale. The vendor wears long sleeves and the straw-hatted customer (background) hangs a poncho over his shoulders.

and backward under the old Austro-Hungarian empire. Before the World War 70 per cent of the people were listed as illiterate.

Under Hungarian rule, much of Slovakia and Ruthenia was divided into large estates owned by wealthy Magyars, on which the local peasants worked as tenant farmers. After the change of regime, many of these large estates were broken up and the land given to the peasants.

A Carpathian "Robin Hood"

The Carpathian Mountains of Slovakia abound in history and legend. Near the resort of Piestany, where one may take health baths in black volcanic mud, is the ruined castle of Elizabeth Bathory. During ten years, the story goes, she killed some 300 young girls, mostly serfs on her estate, in the belief that she might restore her beauty by bathing in their blood.

The opening scenes of the novel *Dracula* are laid in another ruined castle of these mountains. In their fastnesses, too, once was the hiding place of the legendary hero Janosik, a Carpathian Robin Hood, who robbed the rich and fed the poor.

Note: See also "Czechoslovaks, Yankees of Europe," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1938; "Magyar Mirth and Melancholy," January, 1935; "When Czechoslovakia Puts a Falcon Feather in Its Cap," January, 1933; "Hungary, A Kingdom without a King," June, 1932; "Danube, Highway of Races," December, 1929; and "Czechoslovakia—Key-Land to Central Europe," February, 1921.

The disputed border between Hungary and Czechoslovakia may be located on the map of Czechoslovakia, pp. 176-77, *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1938.

Bulletin No. 5, October 24, 1938.

Photograph by John Patric

HUNGARIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL HAVE NEW BOUNDARIES TO STUDY

Modern Hungarians are taught to remember the three million former countrymen living outside the borders drawn for defeated Hungary by the treaty of Trianon. The country's coat of arms hangs against the world map on the schoolroom wall at Ersekcsanad. Kerchiefed girls in front, bareheaded boys in back sit at the rough desks. Vocational training is old-fashioned: boys whittle, girls sew. Color in their school dresses may be printed, but in holiday costumes, the bright patterns are embroidered. Sewing baskets may come to school on the girls' heads, balanced on the pillow rings, or *tekercs*, lying on the front desks.